



Idaho Winter Olympic Games Needs

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Idaho 2002 Olympians

	ressu Delloit	I Iulic y	Tiordic
	Muffy Davis	Sun Valley	Paralympic Alpine
1	Lacey Heward	Boise	Paralympic Alpine
ř	Chris Hoeger	Boise	Single Luge for Venezuela
	Werner Hoeger	Boise	Single Luge for Venezuela
	Lisa Kosglow	Boise	Snowboard
	Jeret Peterson	Boise	Freestyle Aerials
	Jacob Rife	Pocatello	Paralympic Alpine
	Dane Spencer	Boise	Alpine
	Picabo Street	Sun Valley	Alpine
	Greg Sun	Moscow	Two-man Bobsled for Trinidad & Tobago
	Sondra Van Ert	Ketchum	Snowboard

Introduction to

Among Idaho's unique strengths are its winter recreation opportunities and world class ski resorts. These superb mountain retreats located in close proximity to the Capitol City of Boise, argue for inviting the world to a future Idaho Winter Olympics.

Imagine dozens of different winter Games at 10 locations spread between Sun Valley, Bogus Basin, Boise, Nampa, Cascade Lake and McCall. Imagine watching the world's best athletes celebrating the opening and closing ceremonies at Bronco Stadium. In 17 days, 70,000 to 80,000 guests daily from around the world will attend events and more than one million people will attend the winter Olympics. Imagine showing Idaho to some 3.5 billion people "visiting" the games via television. Not only will Boise, as well as Idaho, capture the world's attention, but it will also get revenue from the sale of broadcast rights, and tickets.

Representatives of the Idaho Department of Commerce interviewed over 40 individuals from recreation, business and government about Boise hosting the Winter Olympics in 30 years, targeting 2034 or 2038. The concept was well received and we were encouraged to proceed. The Boise Metro Chamber of Commerce has agreed to oversee the continued analysis of Idaho's potential Olympic opportunities. The inspiration of the Games, Idaho's potential influence upon the world and our future generations who will reap the harvest, make it a worthy effort.

The Winter Games are held every four years by host cities under sanctions of the International Olympics Committee (IOC). Held over 17 days in February, 2,400 athletes compete in 78 events in 15 disciplines. They include alpine skiing, biathlon, bobsled, cross-country, curling, figure skating, freestyle skiing, ice hockey, luge, Nordic combined, short track and long track speed skating, skeleton, ski jumping and snowboarding. Events could change in the future, as the 2002 Olympics had 10 more events than the 1988 Calgary Games. The Torch, the eternal symbol of Olympic Spirit that can never be extinguished, makes it way from Athens, Greece, to the host city.

Past world's fairs established both the host city and host country as economical and cultural powers. The theme of those great early fairs was progress and advances in areas such as communications or architecture. While world's fairs were about progress, the Olympics are all about competition. Television rocketed the Olympics to superstardom in the second half of the 20th century, when sports competitions, intensified by national pride, captured a worldwide audience. Cities who have hosted these large events have garnered worldwide recognition, as well as creating lasting legacy projects that have benefited their communities. These range from the city wide improvements of the 1962 Seattle World's Fair to the Olympic facility endowments from the 2002 Winter Games in Salt Lake City.

The Olympics have grown tremendously in scale since Lake Placid staged the first U.S. hosted Winter Games in 1932. The Games were held in Squaw Valley, California in 1960 and returned to Lake Placid in 1980. Calgary, Alberta, hosted the Games in 1988 and Salt Lake City in 2002. Vancouver, B.C., is currently bidding on the 2010 Winter Olympics.

Year	City			
1924	Chamonix, France			
1928	Saint Moritz, Switzerland			
1932	Lake Placid, New York			
1936	Garmisch-Partenkirchen,			
Germany				
1948	Saint Moritz, Switzerland			
1952	Oslo, Norway			
1956	Cortina d'Ampezzo, Italy			
1960	Squaw Valley, California			
1964	Insbruck, Austria			
1968	Grenoble, France			
1972	Sapporo, Japan			
1976	Innsbruck, Austria			
1980	Lake Placid, New York			
1984	Sarajevo, Yugoslavia			
1988	Calgary, Alberta			
1992	Albertville, France			
1994	Lillehammer, Norway			
1998	Nagano, Japan			
2002	Salt Lake City, Utah			
2006	Turin, Italy			
2010	Vancouver, B.C.; Pyeongchang			
	South Korea &			
Salzburg, Austria				

An Excellent Model - 2002 Winter Games

(Finalists)

The Salt Lake City Winter Games provided an excellent model for Boise and Idaho to follow. The Salt Lake Organizing Committee along with the citizens of Utah worked to make it the best Winter Olympics ever. They succeeded in a creating a spectacular Olympics that not only reaped a profit, but also provided enough funds for an endowment for the ongoing operations for several of the competitive venues. The 2002 Games have received nothing but praise from the IOC, the state, city and residents.

Utah spent 40 years in its quest to host a Winter Olympics. When they finally succeeded in the bidding process, they did an outstanding job of building pride of place, developing trade and economic growth, and creating a model on how to construct and replace infrastructure. Salt Lake City was the largest city to ever host a winter Olympics, with a population of 1.6 million, but the Olympic experience was outstanding. The Games were spread over a number of communities including Park City, Provo, Ogden, and Heber City bringing pride of ownership to more than just Salt Lake City.

Salt Lake City won the right to host the 2002 Games in 1995, a seven-year lead-time. Utah started preparing bids in the 1960s. The city had previously won the U.S. bid for the 1998 Olympics but lost in the international voting. To show their commitment, Park City and others pledged that they would build the facilities to train America's athletes whether they got the Olympics or not.

In 1989, the State of Utah earmarked 1/32 of state sales tax revenues over the next 10 years, a total of \$59 million, to help pay for several venues. These funds and a bank line of credit helped initiate operations and construction. The Salt Lake Organizing Committee (SLOC) paid back the \$59 million in March 2002 and created a \$40 million legacy to help run the facilities. Direct federal aid to support the Games security and other costs were \$342 million. Total federal expenditures to help complete infrastructure projects by the opening of the Olympics was \$1.5 billion. Much of this funding was anticipated over time, but was received on an accelerated schedule.

The Games produced three major sporting facilities. The Utah Olympic Park in the Park City area was built for ski jumping, bobsled, luge, and skeleton runs at a cost of \$56 million. Today, it remains a public attraction as an endowed training facility and recreation center. At nearby Soldier Hollow State Park, a handsome day lodge and trails were built for Nordic competition, cross-country skiing, and biathlon. The lodge and 16 miles of groomed trails are expected to be used as a training and competition facility, and to offer youngsters an inexpensive youth program. Another legacy project is the Utah Olympic Oval in Kearns, a state of the art facility where many world records were broken during the Winter Olympics. The State of Utah helped select the location and oversee construction of the three facilities.

Other major improvements included an Olympic Village at Fort Douglas on the University of Utah Campus. Historic buildings were restored to create a nucleus for new halls designed to blend in with the old fort. These buildings are now used for student housing, classrooms, and offices.

Regional improvements include the city's \$130 million light-rail system (called TRAX), and work on the I-80 and the Kimball Junction exit. Artwork on the walls of the underpass depict various winter sporting events. Upgrades of telecommunication infrastructure were built by private firms. Private interests built the 24-story Grand America Hotel with 775 rooms and a wealth of amenities.

To complete the Olympics celebration, organizers provided the city of Salt Lake City \$5 million to landscape a plaza in downtown as a memorial to the Games, along with an arch that formed the proscenium for the Medals Plaza used for both the Olympics and Winter Paralympics. A park next to Rice-Eccles Stadium is the permanent home to the Olympic Caldron. Post Olympic activities include trade missions and summer athletic events with foreign nations.

Although the results were spectacular, the notable exception was a bid scandal in 2000 when it was revealed that gifts had been lavished on members of the international selection committee for Salt Lake City's bid. Making headlines around the globe, it rocked the whole Olympics organization. Administrative changes were made and Mitt Romney, now Governor of Massachusetts, became the Salt Lake Olympic Committee president. He successfully made the necessary changes and oversaw a successful Olympics.

Proposed Area Winter Olympic

After assessing facilities in Boise and Idaho, it is obvious that the region already possesses most of the facilities needed to host the Winter Games. Boise would serve as the central focus while Sun Valley, McCall and Nampa would be satellite centers. The goal would be to use existing facilities when possible, instead of building new ones for the occasion. Any new facilities built would become lasting legacies. Listed below are existing facilities and the proposed Olympic venues they would feature.

Sun Valley Ski Resort

Sun Valley is America's first destination ski resort and home of the country's first ski school and the world's first chairlift. Sun Valley has acted as a powerful magnet for generations of American families and foreign visitors. Bald Mountain has earned the reputation as the best single ski mountain in the U.S. The 1936 American original resort, surrounding by stunning natural beauty, would be celebrating its centennial in the 2030s. Sun Valley is owned by Earl Holding, who built facilities at Snowbasin and the Grand America Hotel for the 2002 Games. Sun Valley is 153 driving miles from Boise.

• Runs: 78. Lifts: 19, seven quads, four triples, five doubles, three surface lifts. Skiable acres: 2,054. Vertical; 3,400 feet. Top elevation: 9,150. Sun Valley has one of the worlds' largest automated snowmaking systems.

Sun Valley could host the showcase events: the men's and women's downhill events, Super G and combined events.

Bogus Basin Ski Resort

Close to a growing population and 16 miles above Boise, Bogus Basin offers a panoramic setting to an increasing number of skiers and snowboarders. Opened in 1942, the resort recently celebrated its 60th anniversary. Operated as a non-profit corporation, most of the resort is on Forest Service land. The mountain has the capacity for future expansion and planned improvements include the expansion of the base area and lodge as well as new lifts.

• Runs: 53. Lifts: two quads, one triple, four double, one paddle, Vertical drop: 1,800. Top elevation: 7,600. Minimal snowmaking due to limited water.

Proposed Olympic venues include freestyle skiing and possibly snowboarding, slalom and giant slalom.

City of McCall

The resort community, 108 miles from Boise, would support venues for downhill, snowboarding and cross-country. McCall offers lodging and services overlooking beautiful Payette Lake.

Brundage Mountain Resort
This mountain winter wonderland
provides good, light snowfall and
panoramic views of Payette Lake.
Future phases include additional
lifts, restaurant, visitor facilities, and
snowmaking equipment. The resort
could expand to Granite Mountain
adding 3,000 vertical feet.

• Runs: 38 Lifts: one quad, two triples, one platter tow, 1,340 skiable acres. Vertical: 1,800. Top elevation 7,640. Snowmaking at base area.

Proposed Olympic venues include slalom skiing, giant slalom and snowboarding.

Located on a peninsula into Payette Lake, the park has 11 miles of regularly groomed crosscountry ski trails meandering through pine forests. The terrain is forested with rolling hills and some ridge tops that offer spectacular views of Payette Lake. The elevation meets the criteria of 1800 meters or 5,800 feet.

Proposed Olympic venues include cross-country, Nordic combined, and biathlon.

Tamarack Resort

Currently under construction,
Tamarack is the first new ski resort
in the U.S. since 1980. The site
encompasses a total of 3,608 acres
of public and private lands and
possesses one of North America's
longest slopes. High-quality snow
conditions and sweeping views will
support alpine, snowboarding and
Nordic slopes. An extensive network
of trails will connect to a chalet style
village and shuttle service. At full
completion, it will consist of 2,000
living units.

Runs: 62. Lifts: Nine. Vertical: 2,745 feet. Skiable acres 1,100. Top elevation 7,800. 310 acres of snow-making coverage.

Proposed Olympic venues include snowboarding, slalom and giant slalom, as well as a practice facility.

Soldier Mountain

Runs: 36. Lifts: two doubles, one hand tow. Skiable acres: 1,147. Vertical: 1,400. Top elevation: 7,200. Utilize as a practice facility.

Pomerelle Ski Resort

Runs: 24. Lifts: double, triple, rope tow. Skiable acres: 300. Vertical: 1,000. Top elevation 9,000 feet. The Mount Harrison resort would serve as a practice facility.

City of Boise

A bright, fun-loving city, Boise would host an Olympics with imagination and zest and form the core of the Winter Games. Satellite locations would be connected by an improved transportation network of buses and rail. By the 2030s, sports stadiums will have been enlarged, hotels will have been built and transportation will have been improved to accommodate the Olympic family and thousand of visitors.

A number of new facilities would be built with magnificent design. An overall design theme that harmonizes with the mountain environment would help unify the facilities. Colors, materials and lighting would be used as an important aspect of the design. The crowning effect would be an elaborate light show creating an auroralike effects overhead. Downtown Boise would provide large video displays that broadcast the events continuously. Streets would be filled with food tents, live radio broadcast booths with disc jockeys from around the world, stages with live entertainment, street performers and Olympic celebration fire cauldrons for warmth.

Boise State University

Centrally located, BSU could be the center of Olympic activity providing an expanded stadium, pavilion, logistics and housing. The Morrison Center and other campus facilities would house cultural programs during the Olympics. The 150-acre BSU Canyon County campus offers space for future housing and other facilities. BSU, with the help of the Church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints, could provide international translators. BSU is initiating a women's skiing program.

Bronco Stadium
Currently seats 30,000 and is anticipated to be expanded to 60,000 by the 2030s.
Proposed Olympic venues include the opening and closing ceremonies.

The Pavilion at Boise State University The multi-purpose Pavilion would seat more than 10,000 for figure skating and short-track skating.

Bank of America Centre

The facility has 21,000 square feet of ice surface with 5,000 seating incorporated into the Grove Hotel. It could be utilized for curling or practice ice. Other practice ice facilities include Ice World and Western Idaho Fairgrounds.

The Boise Center at Capitol Station

The proposed Capital Station convention center will complement and enhance the western entry to the downtown. It will add 128,000 square feet of meeting space and state of the art technology. It would serve as the main media center for the Olympics.

Boise Airport

Currently completing an expansion for a new century, the Boise Airport is well positioned to serve the region. Its close proximity to downtown and I-84, freeway access makes it both a convenient and attractive gateway to the city. Twenty direct flights connect to Spokane, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, Oakland, San Jose, Sacramento, Los Angeles, Reno, Las Vegas, Phoenix, Salt Lake City, Pocatello, Lewiston, Idaho Falls, Billings, Missoula, Denver, Minneapolis and Chicago. Carriers include America West, Big Sky, Delta, Frontier, Horizon, Northwest, Skywest, Southwest, and United. Future plans call for a new wing, additional parking and a third run-

Idaho Center

The Idaho Center has a seating capacity of 11,200 with a 130-by 240-foot floor space that can be redesigned for ice. An adjacent amphitheater seats 10,000. The new indoor track facility building is 260 by 370 feet with 170-foot clear span. Hotels and commercial services compliment the center. The 100-acre site is adjacent to BSU Canyon County campus and has the potential for rail connections to Nampa and Boise.

Proposed Olympic venues include ice hockey and with changes to the existing indoor track building, speed skat-

Facilities Needed to Host a Winter Olympics - Lasting

ing.

In an effort to restrain costs, the emphasis is on using and improving existing facilities and building only what is needed and can be sustained. Part of the success of the Winter Games will be measured by what happens after it is over. Idaho's intent is to leave Olympic legacies of enduring value. The Olympics presents a wonderful opportunity for the state and region to work together to accomplish years of planned projects for recreation, a healthy environment, transportation, accommodations, housing, security and communication. It also presents long-term benefits for the cultural qualities of the region's cities and offers hope about Idaho's future. To bring facilities and sites to Olympic standards, the following are needed:

Accommodations

Olympic requirements stipulate that the host must currently provide 22,000 overnight accommodations. As illustrated below, the region currently provides 9,085 rooms. With a number of hotel projects currently proposed and the region's growth, it seems reasonable to assume that by the 2030s adequate lodging would be available.

Existing Lodging

Boise	4604
Meridian	302
Mt. Home	136
Nampa	449
Caldwell	220
Hailey	85
Sun Valley/Ketchum	1527
Twin Falls	1003
Jerome	153
McCall (Includes White Tail	Club)493
Cascade	113
Total	9085

* Includes hotels, motels, B & Bs, and in Sun Valley and McCall, condos that are rented to the public. Source: Idaho Department of Commerce

Olympic Village

An Olympic Village to house 3,500 athletes and coaches during the Games will be needed. As with the 2002 Olympics, the village could be associated with the local university. Boise State University and the Canyon County campus both would provide athletic facilities and could serve as the Olympic Village. Typically, the campus would be closed for classes during the Olympics. Other opportunities could exist for Albertsons College of Idaho and Northwest Nazarene University. Another option is to increase the supply of affordable rental housing and make it available before and after the Olympics. The Idaho Housing Agency and Boise Housing Agency could serve as housing partners.

Ski Jump, Bobsled, Luge and Skeleton Course

Similar to the 2002 Utah Sports Park, a ski jump and bobsled run would have to be built. The SLC Olympics carved the \$56 million, 387-acre facility out of a mountain near Park City. Typically, the facility should be near urban areas and accessible. Potential locations include either federal, state or private lands in the Idaho City area. Ongoing efforts would identify potential sites.

Speed Skating Rink

A long track speed skating facility will be needed. The 2002 Utah Olympic Oval in Kearns cost \$35 million. Potential sites include expanding the track building at the Idaho Center or working with

the Boise Parks and Recreation Department to build a field house.

Cross-County Facility

A day lodge and expanded trail system will be needed to accommodate cross-county, Nordic and biathlon. Ponderosa State Park's facilities and trail system could be expanded to accommodate the events. The park's elevation meets the 1,800 meters or 5,800 feet Olympic requirements. Other options include a more open setting, providing better viewing of the racers, located in either Valley County or near Fairfield. The new site would be along the lines of the Soldier Hollow model.

Environmental Platform

To accommodate international skiing events on public lands a specialuse permit may be needed from the Forest Service. Coordination would be needed in established guidelines to assure an environmentally friendly Olympics.

Transportation

Improvements

Though not a specific requirement, an improved transportation system will be needed to move the Olympic family and visitors. For example in 2002, over 100 buses ran continuously between lots and Olympic venues. Proposed improvements would include highways and roads, buses, light-rail, airport improvements, parking, and streetscape improvements (trees, lighting, signs, etc.)

Security-Testing-Forecasting

Improvements would be required in security measures, infectious-disease

monitoring, drug testing programs, recycling program and weather-fore-casting system.

The largest legacy of the Games is the worldwide name identification and resulting press coverage in all media that Boise would receive by getting official recognition as an Olympic city. Idaho ski resorts and winter recreation stand to derive significant long-term benefits from the Games. In addition to improved facilities and infrastructure, the work of preparing the state for the Olympics creates a winning attitude.

On the downside, all this Olympic activity may create crowding and clogged streets. It may also cause logistical problems for businesses and delivery services. Issues like this can be solved with better planning, such as encouraging deliveries between midnight and 6 a.m. But other issues are debatable, as concerns are expressed that the Olympics may accelerate the pace of development, overbuild roads, or divert spending. While most acknowledge the success, some have criticized the recent Games for excessive federal funding. Participating ski resorts can also expect a decrease in business during that ski season, as skiers go elsewhere to avoid the Olympic crowds. But, Idaho can observe future Olympics, as well as the past ones, to learn from others and thus benefit from their experiences.

Funding

The key principle of hosting an Olympics is to cover costs and, it is hoped, create an endowment to perpetuate facilities, training and use. An initial goal is to keep expenses modest and minimize costs to the taxpayer.

Revenue for the Olympics comes from TV broadcast rights, event ticket sales, sponsors and merchandising. For example, NBC paid \$327 million for the rights to broadcast the 2002 Olympics worldwide. Unfortunately, most of this revenue is not available until the Games are close at hand. To build needed facilities and manage the Games, advance funding will be required. For the 2002 Games, the State of Utah in 1989 earmarked 1/32 of state sales tax revenues over 10 years, a total of \$59 million to help pay for several venues. In addition, a \$100 million line of credit to assist the Games was created by Nations Bank. Another key source of funding is to sign the sponsors from the last Olympics. Typically, past sponsors are eager to pursue another Olympic partnership.

The Games will be America's Games, not just Boise's, and the participation of the U.S. government is an appropriate responsibility. Security alone is a major public cost. Funding can be requested from over 36 Federal departments, agencies and offices from the Department of Homeland Security, Office of National Drug Control Policy to the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The Olympics help projects get on priority lists and allow projects to be built on an accelerated schedule.

Venues can also be constructed with the help of state and local government taxes. Bonds can be passed and repaid through user fees. Expenses by the state and host cities can be recouped in future years from sales and hotel occupancy taxes. Mayors and public

Boise Winter Olympics Management

officials across Idaho can stimulate local investment into creative developments that will last for years to come.

Hosting the Olympics requires decades of planning and years of devotion by key people. The Idaho Department of Commerce, the U.S.F.S., and area cities will also help create a team, along with the Boise Metro Chamber of Commerce, that will refine Idaho's Olympic planning and action.

Initially, a planning and action organization would be formed. Attention would be given to identify the best individuals and organizations to help shape and fund the Games. In the initial years, the organization would be a self-funding organization, meeting quarterly, and partnering with the Boise Metro Chamber of Commerce, businesses, cities and state agencies.

A future step would be forming a Boise Organizing Committee (BOC), the tax-exempt organization putting on the Games. Similar to the 2002 Games, an Idaho Sports Authority, a state agency, would oversee construction of Olympic facilities. They would be key in helping to win the approval of the earmarking of 1/32 of state sales tax revenues over 10 years. These state funds, to initiate construction of facilities, would be re-paid with Olympic revenue. Idaho's congressional delegation would also help advance the state's Olympic agenda.

An important early step is preparing a strategic plan. This strategy would include a needs assessment for developing potential sites for skiing and skating events, youth involvement, environmental responsibility and lasting legacies. The strategy would tell how it plans to build lasting legacy projects that serve the Winter

Olympics and provide long-term benefits to citizens of Idaho. Excellence is very important in wining the bid. Other strategy steps would include how Idaho would involve our children in the effort to make sure they grow and benefit from a Winter Olympics. Future strategy components would include preparing master plans for each of the Olympic communities and venues. Other work includes outreach and promotions for citizens and officials and keeping track of winter conditions at proposed sites.

Part of this strategy is a safe and environmentally responsible Olympics. This includes a commitment to environmental protection, initiatives to improve air quality, and advocacy for alternative transportation. The plan would outline transportation improvements employing bus, rail, streetcar, and automobile/vans to better move the region's people.

An ongoing strategic effort is to offer opportunities to train athletes, build facilities and support competition. Examples of events include the US Nationals Freestyle Championships and the Wells Fargo Boulder Mountain Tour, one of the largest cross-county ski races in the country. To show Idaho's commitment, we may pledge to build the facilities to train America's athletes whether we get the Olympics or not.

The Idaho Winter Olympics would partner with the Boise, Sawtooth and Payette National Forests in implementing environmental programs for public lands utilized for the Games. An Environmental Advisory Committee would be established to prepare guidelines for the Games. A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and special use permits will be established between the Boise Organizing Committee and the

U.S.F.S. Educational programs would help demonstrate the value of public lands.

Vancouver, B.C., is a leading candidate to host the Winter Games in 2010. This northwest city would be an ideal launch for Idahoans to participate in, enjoy, and experience the Winter Olympics. The 2010 Vancouver B.C. Olympics would become the jumping off point for submitting a bid for a future Idaho Winter Olympic Games.

Olympic Biding Process

The Boise Organizing Committee would submit a bid to the U.S. Olympic Committee (USOC). The USOC then selects a U.S. candidate and nominates the Candidate City to the International Olympic Committee (IOC). The IOC awards the Games providing 7 years lead-time. Typically, it takes a number of attempts against other dynamic cities to win the bid.

Each candidate city must demonstrate to the IOC that its bid has the support of its people and its political authorities. A referendum would be required to allow the people of Idaho to have a voice on the Olympics. Referendums can have a devastating impact on the Olympic plans. The defeat of an Olympic referendum in

Denver in the early 1970s led to its demise as the 1976 Winter Games host.

The bid includes preparing a Candidature File to answer IOC questions. One hundred bilingual copies (French and English) are to be delivered to the IOC. Candidate cites are required to pay a non-refundable fee of \$500,000 to the IOC. Candidate cities are encouraged to be cost conscious throughout the promotion campaign. The IOC coordinates a visit to the candidate cities to inspect the sites and holds meetings with the Candidature Committee, then issues a report. The IOC designates the cities which will proceed to a vote and a host city is then selected. The city enters into a contract with the IOC to make this commitment, and pays a \$5 million dollar deposit for the right to host the Games.

The IOC is studying ways to cut the cost and scope of the Olympics and yet still deliver the same spectacle and sports thrills. It is also working on reforms and ways to reduce conflicts of interest.

Epilogue-Boise Goes for the Gold

This document acknowledges those leaders, athletes, boosters, and citizens whose inspiration will plant the seeds for a future Boise and Idaho Olympics. It may be the most complex project undertaken by the people of Idaho. Following our pioneer heritage, it is Idaho's enduring spirit to seek success. Boise, in its quest for greatness, possesses the energy and bravado to host its Olympic moment of glory. We invite the

world to our sunny, ice blue skies and deep dry powder snow. American Planning Association, The Olympics Come to Utah, February, 2002. Around the Rings for November 22, 2002. Boise Convention and Visitors Center, Meeting Tour Planners Guide, 2002. Carlson, David, Sports Illustrations, Dover Publications, 1982, Idaho Department of Commerce/Idaho Division of Tourism Development, Idaho Official State Travel Guide, Boise, Idaho, 2002. Idaho Housing and Finance Association, 2001 State of Idaho's Housing Needs, 2002. International Olympic Committee, Candidate Acceptance Procedure XXI Olympic Winter Games 2010, Lausanne, December 12, 2001. International Olympic Committee, Candidature Acceptance Procedure XXI Olympic Winter Games in 2010. International Olympic Committee, Manual for Candidate Cities for the XXI Olympic Winter Games 2010. National Trust for Historic Preservation, Salt Lake's Golden Opportunity, Preservation, January/February 2002. Sports Illustrated, Snow Job, December 10, 2001. Sports Illustrated, 1988 Winter Olympics Special Preview Issue, 1988. U.S. Forest Service, Intermountain Region, After Action Report; Olympic and Paralympic Winter Games of 2002, 2002.

